OFFICE S. W. COUNTY OF STERON AND NAMED STR.

AMERICAN'S THE EVENING. PERIOR OCCUPEN. BORGER .- APRILE PLOTO.

WALLACK'S THRATER LINESWAY.-MY NORTH SON

NEW BOWERY TREATER BOWNEY -A Lave's Ru BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERT-SATAN IN PARTS

THE NEW IDEA, 485 Broadway.-South, Bull HOPE CHAPEL 750 Broadway-MacEvor's Rise

PARTSIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 665 B BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Bree

New York, Friday, April 84, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday, in their desnatches from Port Hudson, confirm the news already announced in these columns, of the attack upon the Queen of the West at Grand Lake by our gunboats, and the capture of her officers and crew. The Queen, it appears, got aground and was blown up by a shell from the Calhoun. The Diana, which was assailed about the same time in the Atchafalaya river by the Union gunboat Clifton. was burned by the rebels. A despatch from Berwick Bay on the 15th says that there was then a Union force beyond Franklin. Louisians, and still advancing. The Richmond Whig states that a squad of Union cavalry, esti mated at fifteen hundred, were advancing on Pontotoc, Mississippi, on the 19th. Their advance guard reported there that night, and as the rebels were concentrating to resist them, an engagement

The latest from Charleston is to the 18th. The Courier of that date describes an attack by the Union gunboat Flambeau upon the wreck of the Keokuk, while some parties of rebels from Morris Island were endeavoring to dismantle her. They were driven away by the fire of the gunboat. The Mercury of the 15th states that the guns had all been recovered from the Keokuk.

The news from Suffolk and the Nan river, as contained in the letters of our correspondents, is highly interesting, although the m ers before. The action of General Dix and the

There is nothing from General Foster's command. at Washington, N. C. The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, of the 18th inst., admits, with mortification, that General Hill has abandoned the slege of Washington, and that the expedition has turned

The news from the Southwest is interesting. A desnatch from Memphis via Caire to St. Louis yesterday, says the rebel batteries at Warrenton below Vicksburg, were destroyed by our gunboats and that the fleet was lying off Carthage, on the 17th, General Grant had then his headquarters ers are reported to be runnin Warrenton to Young's Point. The same despatch states that five transports ran the blockade up the Yazoo river, and are now above Haines' Rluff.

With regard to movements in the West, the in formation comes from the Atlanta, Georgia, papers of the 17th, that Gen. Rosecrans is receiving reinforcements from Gen. Grant, and that a great battle in Tennessee will come off within the next sixty days.

The sebels are showing themselves with some activity in Missouri. They appeared, several thousand strong, near Pilot Knob; but General McNeil was moving on them from Bloomfield, and a strong force of cavalry was advancing from Rolls in their rear.

Admiral Wilkes appears to have turned up in the Rahamas on the 16th inst., having left Havana on the 11th. In his despatches from the former place he makes no allusion to any arrest or parole at Havana as reported.

The rebel privateers are prowling about the West India islands.

The Austrian bark Constantino, Capt. Mandech from Newport, Wales, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, reports that on March 25, when off the Western Islands, was boarded by the Confederate privateer Florida, and received from her the steward of the schooner Aldebaron, and two seamen of the ship Star of Peace, burned by

The British schooner Garabaldi, from Gonaives. reports having seen a steamer, supposed to be the ams, cruising about Hayti on the 4th inst. The bark Sea Ranger, at Providence, reports that she saw the same pirate on the 28th ult. in latitude 7 N., longitude 33 W., and that she escaped by

showing the colors of the city of Hamburg. THE LEGISLATURE.

The members of the Legislature, being anxiou to reach a final adjournment, are daily transacting a large amount of business. It is expected that the session will close to-day or to-morrow. In the Senate yesterday some time was spent over the Broadway Railroad bill, and finally all the Assembly's amendments were concurred in, except that which merely grants the road as a franchise to the ing them as a corporation. The amend aling the grant clause in the Harlem Railroad harter was agreed to. Final action on the bill was not reached. The Conference Committee's report on the city tax levy was not acted on. Included in the large number of bills which passed were that appropriating \$500,-000 to arm and equip the State militia and the one any. Third readings were ordered on the Town Railroad bill and the bill for extend-odrests of this say between Fourteenth and

Thirty-first streets to the North river bulkhead A report was submitted against amending constitution so as to permit soldiers to vote by proxy. A resolution of thanks to the President of the Senate-Lieutenant Governor Jones was

manimously adopted.

The Assembly passed a number of bills. Among them was the Hadson and Harlem Rivers Canal Company incorporation bill. The Annual Tax bill, which had previously passed, was, by request of the House, returned by the Governor, when the clause requiring county treasurers to deliver up all moneys in their possession at a certain time was stricken out, and the bill again passed. The con-ference committee's report on the New York City Tax Levy was presented, concurred in, and the bill passed. The Senate Gold bill did not pass. It is nting the loaning of par on gold. A co-committee has the matter in hand. Militia and Public Defence bills were passed. investigation before a police justice relative to alleged legislative corruptions was continued yes erday; but, as the proceedings were conducted in private, little is known of what transpired.

MISCELLAWROUS WEWS.

At a meeting of the Board of Council terday, a message was received from the Magiving his reasons for signing the resolution lowing the Harlem Railroad Company to run a cars down Broadway. There being no quo ent, the message was not read. The set that, in a similar bill, now before the Legislature, the interests of the city are totally disregarded, while the Corporation grant will af-

ford a large annual revenue to the city.

About seven o'clock last evening, injunctions were served on the foremen of the Broadway railroad commenced by the Harlem Company, and the work was therefore suspended. A petition, signed by the Mayor and most of our

influential citizens, is to be presented to Governor Seymour, urging upon him the justice of vetoing the Broadway Railroad bill now before the Legis-lature. It sets forth that the project will injure the most beautiful thoroughfare of the city, with out bestowing any benefit on our already over burthened and heavily taxed citizens, and that it is nded solely to benefit a few favorites of the We give the petition in another

At a special meeting of the Supervisors vester day, the following resolution was unanimous adopted:—"Resolved, that the following resol tion, adopted by this Board June 3, 1861, n that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to pay to the order of the Commissioners for build-ing the new City Hall the sum of \$40,000, from the moneys raised under the act passed April 9, 1862, to be expended for the prosecution of the work of erecting the new Court House authorized to be onstructed on grounds acquired by the Board of Supervisors under the act of April 10, 1861, be, and the same is hereby, rescinded and repealed." The Board soon after adjourned.

A convention of the managers of the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, and North and Sout Shore lines of railroad, was held at the St. Nicho of all the railway lines between Be or all the railway lines between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and connecting lines beyond those cities, be invited to attend a meeting at the Ame-rican House, Buffalo, on the 29th instant, for the

The billiard match between Mesers. Kavan Goldthwait—carom game, fifteen he points, for one thousand dollars—was paight, at Irving Hall, and resulted in

of the eye, the ear, the nervous system, to established in the hospital. The num-inmates in the institutions at present is a decrease of 97 for the week. The num-

of the Court to the law in relation to the death nalty, and contended that in this case, were prisoner convicted, it would be inoperative. question of jurisdiction, holding that there was no proof whatever that the murder was committed in Kings county. The Court said it was premature to raise these questions before the evi-dence for the defence was taken. The defence in-

dence for the derence was taken. The defence in-timated that they had no witnesses, and requested delay until this morning, which, after some further observations, was granted by the Court. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, be-fore Recorder Hoffman, Ellen Garrigan was tried which charged her with having set fire to a on Thirty-eighth street, between Pirst and Second avenues on the 5th of March last. The jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict of not guilty Goorge Heath pleaded guilty to an indictment fo ourglary in the third degree, for stealing a quanity of sewing silk from No. 361 Broadway, on the 23d ult. He was sentenced to the State prison for

excitement of the day yesterday, in Wall street was on Harlem, which fluctuated actively between 59 and 72½, closing at 70½. Gold was also active in the

and 72%, closing at 70%. Gold was also active in the afternoon, selling up to 151 and closing at 150. Exchange was in demand at 154 at the close. Thestock market generally was better, and closed strong. Money was of fored at four per cent, without finding takers. The rise in gold yesterday had the effect of increasing the demand for several kinds of merchandise. Flour was more sought after, and corn was in fair request, as were, also, most descriptions. more sought after, and corn was in fair request, as were, also, most descriptions of hog products, as well as hay, sugar, molasses and Rio coffee, at rather better prices. There was more firmness in the market for cotton, the sales of which, however, were restricted. Beef, butter, cheese, oils, hemp, metals, wool and whinkey were sparingly inquired for. The freight market was depressed, owing partly to the sharp competition of the screw owing partly to the sharp competition of the

MORE GOVERNMENT AGENTS ABBOAD .- We other day drew attention to the activity of the government in connection with our foreign relations, as evidenced by the sending to Europe on business for the different departments such men as W. H. Aspinwall, Robert B. Forbes, of Boston; Robert J. Walker and others. Some of these gentlemen have al-ready started on their missions, whilst the others are preparing to follow. We have received from igton a fresh addition to the list, in the person of William M. Evarts, of our city. This gentleman, whose long and intimate re-lations with Mr. Seward, as well as his known ability, have no doubt pointed him out fer the post, has departed on a mission for the State Department. Now that the State, the Treasury and the Navy departments are about to be so efficiently represented abroad, we trust that the War Department will take pains to be a little more successful in its foreign arrange-ments than it has been in the case of the French general whose rejection of its offers is noticed under our telegraphic head.

THE STRATEGY OF OUR GENERALS OCTOONE-By the engineers of the Common Council on the Broadway Railroad.

The Eurolment of Segro Saldiers Otter | Putility of the Idea.

We perceive by the letters of our cor-spondents in Louisiana that Adjutant General Thomas has recently arrived out West. ostensibly to look after the welfare of the army, but really to undertake the serious business of organizing negro regiments and brigades for the federal service. As an initiatory step in this direction, we are told that four regiments are already in formation at Lake Providence, and that in other places officers were recruiting "with some degree of success. We think it is high time that the government should look into this absurd and dangerous matter. It is nothing but an absolute wa and money to attempt anything so Quixotic as the formation of negro military forces. In the first place, there is no necessity whatever for such auxiliaries; and in the next, the idea can never be carried out to any practical result. So far as the experiment has been tried it has not only ended in lamentable failure, but it has brought about some of the most deple disasters of the war. For two years past our dis-organizing and bloodthirsty abolitionists have been incessantly prating about the invincibility of black soldiers, and yet every attempt to solve the question by the organization of a single useful regiment has ended in complete failure. If our generals in North Carolina Florida, South Carolina, Louislana and other places had always confined themselves to the care and discipline of the regular white army, and had left the foolish illusion of negro regi-ments alone, we should certainly have had fewer reverses and more victories The failure of the late attack upon Che is principally to be attributed to the extraordi notions of our generals on the negro difficulties attendant on military operations against that almost impregnable rebel city, General Hunter spent nearly all his time drum ming up negro recruits for regiments which never had and never will have any positive exence. Everywhere else where the same me has been put in operation it has miserably falled. With an army of trained white soldiers in the field more than sufficient to overrun the whole South, we go on from day to day procrastinating and disputing about the organization of a handful of poor negroes, who, instead of being useful, would be a positive obstacle to the progress of our arms. we had not soldiers enough to fight our battles there would be some excuse for this fanatical delusion; but with a magnificent army in the field—such an army as the world has never before seen—and with millions yet ready and willing to fill the places of those who may fall in battle, it is worse than ridiculous to talk of arming ignorant negro slaves, who have neither inclination nor intelligence for so important a

The duty which rests upon our govern and army is to defeat the rebel forces in the field, as the surest, and, in fact, the only means of crushing the rebellion. It is not their interest por their duty to interfere with the established laws of labor in the States in which they hap pen to come. With this we have nothing e President's proclamation of general eman-eation has had no effect upon these immuta le laws, and it is idle to effect such a sweeping change. Different climes and countries, and it is sheer folly to almpt to subvert the lessons of long and salutempt to subvert the lessons of long and salu-tary experience. We may as well attempt to overturn the laws of marriage, of civil rights, of property, of gravitation itself, as to strike at the foundation of the laws that regulate labor. The slaves of the South for a hundred years have been in the condition of dependents on the superior intelligence of the white race; they have been cared for and kindly guarded in sickness and in health; and, though there have been some instances in which brutal owners have brought odium on the patriarchal relations of negro has been largely benefited. Any intererence on our part with this long established system of Southern labor can only bring disaster to ourselves, and more misery and wretched ness to the unfortunate slaves than they have ever dreamt of in their masters' service.

Let the government, therefore, set its face firmly against the further organization of negro nents, and let our generals and other officers turn their attention to the solemn duties now resting upon them—to defeat the rebels and scatter their armies. We know that with the gradual advance of the federal army large numbers of negroes will be thrown upon their bands; but these people can be serviceably em-ployed in a variety of ways—on the trenches, in erecting fortifications, in ploughing up the fields for cultivation, and in ministering to the many other wants of the advancing army. Let their services be employed in any way; but to enrol them as soldiers is to demoralize the regular army and to increase the difficulties we would avoid.

When the robellion is over; when the rebei armies are destroyed, if it must be so; when seace returns to the land, and the calm, sober second thought of the people shall take the place of the dreadful passions now agitat-ing North and South, then the States themselves can coolly take up the question of labor, and discuss and decide it; for there is no power out of the independent States to pass upon it.

RECELESSNESS OF STAGE DRIVERS .- On Wedseeday last, between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon, as a boy of some thirteen years of age was crossing Whitehall street, in the vicinity of the South ferry, he was suddenly struck by the front wheel of a downward Broadway stage and knocked senseless to the pavement. The unfortunate child was soon taken up by some humane persons present and borne into the nearest drug store. Every effort was used for his restoration; but, after faintly was used for his restoration; but, after faintly gasping once or twice, he expired. This is a fatal exemplification of the necessity for proper conductors on these Broadway stages. We have repeatedly drawn attention to this matter, and yet nothing has been done to improve the system. As things are at present regulated, there is no safety whatever for human life on that great therometries. that great thoroughfare. Not a week passes but we bear of falls, bruises, sprains and every other kind of accident, resulting from the negligence of stage drivers, and now the list of casualties has culminated in the instant death of a promising boy. It is to be hoped that the Coroner's jury will look well to this matter, so that some proper remedy may be applied to prevent such disasters for the future.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY-The great Bro way Railroad victory over George Law.

THE BEDSDWAY RAILEDAD RESOLUTION ST ET THE MAYOR—INCREASED EXCITEMENT. of the doubt existing in the public mind as to the legality of the action of the Common Coun oil in granting to the Harlem Railroad Company the right to extend their track into Broad way has been dispelled by the fact of the Mayor's having yesterday confirmed that action by his signature. It is fair to assume that Mayor Opdyke would not have signed the resolution without being first convinced of its legality. And it is generally understood that the right to make such a grant is retained to the Corporation by the last clause of the act of January 30, 1860, which says:- " Nor shaft it (meaning that law) be held to impair in any nauner any valid grant for or relating to any railroad in said city existing on the 1st day of January, 1860." Now, one of the conditi on which the Harlem Company was allowed to run its cars to the Aster House was that it should also be empowered to extend its road

grant existing on the lat day of January, 1860," and is not comprised in the repealing clause of the act of January 30, 1860.

It is obvious that this is the pivotal point on which the whole thing turns, and it will be for the courts, if the matter is brought before them, to declare the true interpretation of the law.

In the meantime the action of the Mayor in giving completeness to that of the Common Council has intensified the excitement in the life growing out of the matter, and there was city growing out of the matter, and there was terrible commotion among the bulls and bears in Wall street all day yesterday, fight over the Harlem Railroad stock, which ceived a new impetus after the resolution was signed. The schemers at Albany have had the wind completely taken out of their sails, and the large consideration which, no doubt, was to have been paid to the legislators there for their favorable action melts into thin air. The coup d'état of the City Hall demolishes them. Their defeat and disappointment may lead to curious disclosures as to the mode of procuring legislation at Albany and New York; and if there be litigation, as is now quite proba

ble, we may look for strange develop We understand that property holders in Brooklyn are particularly jubilant over the Broadway Railroad. No matter who loses, the win. And already the civic authorities there have gone to work cleaning up the main ave-uues of traffic, in the hope of enticing over a large emigration from this city by the prospect of cheap rents, clean streets and an easy ac to places of business and pleasure in New York. We are glad that anything has occurred that will have the effect of purifying the City of Churches, and if it derives that and other advantages from the establishment of a Broadway Railroad it is quite welcome to them. If it will naugurate an era of clean streets in both cities

it will be an additional recommendation to it. The Harlem Railroad Company actually entered upon the performance of its engagement yesterday, by laying a small portion of the track in Broadway between Thirteenth and ourteenth streets. About seven o'clock las evening, however, an injunction was served upon the foremen having charge of the work, and operations were accordingly stopped for the present.

THE CAPTURE OF THE WARRENTON RATTERY-A FOOTBOLD AGAINST VICESBURG .- The destruction tion by our gunboats of the rebel battery at Warrenton, some ten miles below Vicksb and on the same range of bluffs, gives to forces a foothold on the south flank of Vicke burg itself, which, together with Gen. Grant's cleaning out of all the supplies in the country the north side, will, we suspect, so bring about another grand rebel evacu In fact, the greatest danger now to be appre hended at both Vicksburg and Port Huds that the rebels will act upon the decision that save what they can than to sacrifice their cannon and gunpowder in a useless defence.

The occupation of the Mississippi betw Vicksburg and Port Hudson by a powerful Union gunboat squadron, in cutting off the ommunications of those two places with their late supplies of subsistence in Western Louisiand Texas, renders both Vicksburg and Port Hudson of very little further value to the enemy. The special object for which their heavy fortifications were erected has been de-feated. All the rebellious States west of the Mississippi are now completely severed from their confederates on the eastern side of the river. At one time, the capture of the ram Queen of the West and the Indianola by the enemy, and the prospect of these operating ogether with two or three other gunboats of their own contrivance, below Vicksburg, made the case look somewhat alarming; but now, with the ram blown up, and with the Indianols buried in the mud of the Mississippi, the small craft and other defences of the rebels on the Red river must be abandoned and destroyed, or they will surely be captured.

The game is so manifestly in the bands of Grant and Porter, Banks and the brave old salamander Farragut, that we dare say they will capture Vicksburg and Port Hudson without much further strategy or expenditure of gunpowder. The most serious thing to be eared is that the cunning enemy will move off in time, as usual when the chances are decidedly against them, in season to save their artillery nd ammunition and other materials of war We hope, however, that our efficers concerned. land and naval, will so shape their movements as to make Vicksburg and Port Hudson each a substantial victory, like that of Island No. 10, instead of a worthless prize, like that of Corinth.

THE NEWS PROM MEXICO.-It is evident the French have gained no advantages in Mexico, else we should long ere this have had the full speedy capture by them of that city. This news was from Vera Cruz, dated the 1st of month. Since then no less French vessels-of-war have arrived at Havana from that port, and they bring no confirmation of any successes on the part of the French. Two of the vessels referred to left Vera Cruz on the 5th, one on the 6th and one on the 11th. It is easily understo

the side of the Mexicans. We shall hear of em, no doubt, in due time

GENERAL WISE AGAIN UNDER & OLOUD .- The fiery, fussy and irrepressible General Henry A. Wise has several times beretofore been under disgrace for his blunders and failures as a rebel military leader. He was chased out of Western Virginia, and turned upon his confederate, Gen. Floyd; and, by way of even handed justice, one was sent off by Jeff. Davis into North Carolina and the other into Tennessoe. Next, Wise ran away from Roaneke Island and Floyd from Fort Donelson, and both were under a cloud again for some time. But, to give Wise nother chance, he was lately sent against Williamsburg, and, falling there at Fort Magru der, he has again been superseded. And so we hall probably not hear of General Wise again till the end of the war. He is a great spouter, but a poor fighter.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN AND THE CONGRES AL REPORT ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.— We have received two of the three parts comprising the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War, and these two parts number one thousand two hundred and sixty-four large octave pages. Part I. embraces the Army of the Potomac; Part II., Bull run and Ball's Bluff; Part III., the Western Department of Missouri. The first part contains the teetimony of General McClellan complete. It gives a full history of his career in connection with the Army of the Potomac. in connection with the Army of the Potomac We shall endeavor to find room for the evidence to-morrew.

NEWS FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

Major General Fogliardi, who for some time past has seen in quest of General Hooker, left for Washington

ing nearly all day. The roads, particularly in the

Cases of Disloyalty in New Jersey.

his city.

The Grand Jury have been in session for the last two days, and have adjourned until Wednesday next. The investigation of certain charges of disloyalty which have been made at various times against individuals is a part

Patrick Brophy, charged with robbing the mails at lersey City, confessed the crime to-day, and was sen-senced to the State Prison for ten years.

The National Bank Act.

Moss Bros., bankers in this city, have filed the necessary papers for a bank under the national act. They are to start with a capital of \$100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$200,000.

Government Contracts

Baltimons, April 23, 1863.

The following government contracts were made to-day:—H. B. Coggeshall, 100,000 pounds of sugar, at 12,49c.: A. H. Covert, of Chicago, 500 bbls. new extra mess pork, at \$14 68.

Miss Lucille Western takes her farewell benefit at this beatre this evening. "Lucretta Borgia" and "Don Caesas is Basan" will be performed. Miss Western will play

me which drew the largest house of coefit of Mr. Moss, last week, was reper ras capitally acted and heartily applauded, Mrs. Hoey fr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert and Mr. Charles Pisher dividing the honors. "Sweethearts and Mr. Charles having been somewhat abbreviated, rattied off admirably. Hise Madeline Henriquee and Mr. Young sang their songs neatly. Mr. Section and Mr. Mark Smith were noticeably good.

Notice to Shipmasters.

otice to Employmentarin's Orpics, | Quarminarin's Orpics, | New York, April 23, 1865. | New York, April 23, 1865. | Obj. 200 | Obj.

Launch of a New Sorth River Steamer. THE LONGRET STRAMBOAT IN THE WORLD.
Yesterday afternoon John Englis & Son launched from
eir yard, at the foot of Tonth street, East river, the

of, at which Mr. Donald McDonald preside following are the dimensions of the var-sears the name of A. P. St. John — Length

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Preparations for Adjournment—The Cause of the Delay of the Tax Lovy— Presentation of a Watch to the Clerk of the Senate—The Gold Bill and Tax Passage of the County Treasurer's Bill as an Amendment to the State Tax Bill-Parting Social Gathering at Schaler Pruyn's House, &c., &c.

Everything this morning indicates an early adjournment. Mombers are preparing to take their departure as one as possible, and there is an evident determination the part of a large number of the members to adjo There has been considerable anxiety in gard to the delay of the tax levy by committee of the House. The items were

The Broadway Railroad Bill in th Senate-Arming the Hillian-The Tax Levy-Progress on the Cross-Ratiroad Bill-The Corruption In

day, and no little confusion existing thrunte have had an intereding session or

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 28, 1969

Mr. T. C. P.